

**POST TEST REGULER PTN
BAHASA INGGRIS _2**

Nama :
Kelas :
Jurusan & PTN yang diinginkan :

Forget lions, tigers, and bears. When it comes to the art of war, army ants are among the most frightening creatures on earth. With powerful mouth parts, these fighters can skillfully cut creatures much larger than themselves into pieces. Acting together in great number, army ant colonies succeed at making tens of thousands such kills each day. Their capabilities do have limits, though. Contrary to popular belief, they almost never take down large animals or people.

One of the best place to observe army ants is Barro Colorado, an island in a lake created by Panama Canal. The island is home to as many as 50 colonies of *Eciton burchellii*, the most studied army ant in the world. It is one of 150 types of army ants in the New World; more 170 other types live in Asia, Africa, and Australia.

The colonies of this army ant are huge, ranging from 300.000 to 700.000 ants. They never stay in one place long, moving from nest to nest site. Linking legs together, they use their own bodies to move from enormous nests called bivouacs, which they hang beneath a fallen tree. There they stay for about 20 days as the queen lays as many as 300.000 eggs.

When the ants go hunting as many as 200.000 of them leave the nest in a group that broadens into a fan as wide as 14 meters. This swarm raid takes a slightly different course each day, allowing the hunter to cover fresh ground each time.

Protecting the ants wherever they go are soldiers, recognizable by their oversized jaws. If their frightening looks do not scare enemies away, soldiers also have a powerful bite and the attack is often suicidal. Because their jaws are shaped like ishhooks, the soldiers cannot pull them out again. Amazonian tribes have used soldier ants to close wounds, breaking of the bodies and leaving the head in place.

Eciton burchellii are blind and cannot see what a head of them is, but they move together in such great numbers that they can easily kill the non-army ants, insects and other small creatures that constitute their prey. When the groups happen upon a break in the path, ants immediately link legs together and form living bridges so that the groups can move forward without any delay.

In Japanese, the word ant is written by linking two characters: one meaning "insect", the other meaning "loyalty". Indeed, individual ants are completely loyal to their fellow ants. They display many examples of selfless cooperation that, while certainly extreme, cannot fail to win human admiration.

(Adapted from www.nationalgeographic.com.)

1. How is the information in the last paragraph organized?
 - A. A statement is followed by explanation.
 - B. A statement is followed by research endings.
 - C. A statement is followed by explanation organized from general to specific.
 - D. A Statement is followed by supporting ideas organized in cause and effect.
 - E. A statement is followed by definition and explanation.
2. Which of the following statement is about soldier ants is NOT true?
 - A. People can use them to close wounds.
 - B. They can see nothing a head of them.
 - C. They have powerful bites.
 - D. They lay many eggs.
 - E. They move in group.
3. The author's purpose of writing the text is to ...
 - A. Inform the readers about how army ants set up their life.
 - B. Demonstrate the strength of army ants compared to lions, tigers, and bears.
 - C. Analyze how soldier ants protect their colonies
 - D. Make the readers aware of the use of army ants.
 - E. Persuade the reader to adopt army ants as pets.
4. In which paragraphs of the text the author mention the sight of army ants?
 - A. 2
 - B. 3
 - C. 4
 - D. 5
 - E. 6
5. The phrases "happen upon" (paragraph 6) is closest in meaning to ...
 - A. Meet
 - B. Find
 - C. Avoid
 - D. Need
 - E. Side